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LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 9 June 1993, at 2310 hours, Iraqi forces fired eight bullets at the geographic coordinates of 47-76, west of the Gonehkabood River. The bullets hit the area around Shahid Ahmadi sentry post, east of the Gonehkabood frontier river at the geographic coordinates of 508-758.

2. On 11 June 1993, at 0700 hours, three 82-mm mortar shells were fired from Iraq in the direction of Iranian territory. The shells hit the ground approximately 500 metres away from the Miantang border sentry post in Iran at the geographic coordinates of 58300-41800 on the map of Sumar, north of altitude 270 and east of border pillar 43.

3. On 11 June 1993, at 1030 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory north-east of border pillar 109/2. They arrived at the border village of Vardeh at the geographic coordinates 32-09 on the map of Sardasht with the intention of preventing the villagers from participating in the presidential elections by using terrorist tactics of firing volleys at the inhabitants. They later retreated into Iraqi territory.

4. On 11 June 1993, 14 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 39-98 on the map of Sardasht. On the following day, these elements were seen returning to Iraq through the Bordsepian Heights.

5. On 12 June 1993, from 0700 until 1300 hours, Iraqi forces fired five mortar shells at Loobiai Hills north-west of border pillar 40/3 and altitude 225. These shells hit Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 58700-35300 on the map of Sumar.

6. On 13 June 1993, at 1200 hours, anti-revolutionary elements booby-trapped the area at the geographic coordinates of 58-39 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, west of border pillar 40/5, north of Kouhe Goomasang,

south of Makki Springs, and south-east of the Miantangeh sentry post. The booby-traps were discovered and defused by Iranian forces.

7. On 13 June 1993, at 2315 hours, 20 Iraqi vehicles were seen at the geographic coordinates of 512-272 and 538-264 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin in the vicinity of Piroozkhan village opposite the former Iranian Customs House and Majidsalar village opposite the Hedayat sentry post.

8. On 13 June 1993, at 2330 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossing the international border and no man's land penetrated into Iranian territory and attacked the South Halaleh sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 85-22, using RPG-7 and other lightweight weaponry. Faced with the resistance of the Iranian forces, the perpetrators fled back into Iraq at 2340 hours.

9. On 14 June 1993, at 0100 hours, an Iraqi vehicle with its lights on penetrated into Iranian territory. A few Iraqis left the vehicle and walked toward and fired at Iranian forces position north-west of border pillar 46/5 and south-east of border pillar 46/6. They then left the area. On the same day, at 0500 hours, the Iraqis fired at the Iranian forces from three directions. The Iranian returned the fire and forced the Iraqis to return to Iraq.

10. On 15 June 1993, at 0235 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 68250 on the map of Sumar, approximately 18 km east of border pillars 44/2, 44/4, and 44/45 and Kalleh Joob, north of Kouhe-sharifan Heights. These elements then retreated into Iraq.

11. On 15 June 1993, at 0330 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements, armed with RPG-7 and lightweight weapons, attacked the wooded Dinar-Kouh Heights at the geographic coordinates of QB.QB3 on the map of Dehloran. They intended to destroy the Iranian telecommunication, oil and radio facilities in the area. The Iranian forces returned the fire and forced them to return to Iraq at 0530 hours.

12. On 15 June 1993, at 0830 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossing the international border penetrated into Iranian territory and fired shots at the Vashghani sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 91-11 on the map of Kouhe gotbeh, north-east of border pillars 24/5, 24/16, and 24/21. Confronted with Iranian forces, they returned to Iraqi territory.

13. On 15 June 1993, at 2230 hours, until 16 June 1993 at 0500 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory. They intended to approach the Ma'soumi sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 52-83 on the map of Sizdah, north-west of border pillar 46/5. The timely reaction of Iranians forced them to retreat to Iraq.

14. On 15 June 1993, at 2300 hours, and on 16 June 1993 at 0330 hours, anti-revolutionary elements in the north-west brought the Talkhab sentry post situated at Height Number 252 and border pillar 39, at the geographic coordinates of 71600-22400 on the map of Halaleh, south of Kouhe Ghalalem and north-west of Meimak Heights, under heavy, intermittent fire from lightweight

weapons. The Iranian forces returned the fire and forced the perpetrators to return to Iraq.

15. On 21 June 1993, at 1020 hours, 12 Iraqi personnel dressed in green were seen at the geographic coordinates of 49850-50850 NC on the map of Sumar, in no man's land east of border pillars 44/3, 44/4, and 44/5 and at Height Number 402.

16. On 21 June 1993, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a 60-mm mortar shell, which hit the vicinity of the Iranian Reza-Abad sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 11-71 PB on the map of Mehran, south-east of the Kanjancham frontier river at the altitude 193. The Iraqi forces were stationed at Doraji sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 11-72 PB on the map of Mehran, in no man's land north of the Kanjancham frontier river, south of Kouhe Zaloo-Ab and border pillar 32/3, north of altitude 193.

17. On 21 June 1993, at 1700 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossing the border and no man's land south of border pillar 95/2 penetrated into Iranian territory. They clashed with Iranian forces, which resulted in the martyrdom of an Iranian soldier named Ali Abbasi. The perpetrators retreated to Iraqi territory.

18. On 21 June 1993, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces installed a gun at the geographic coordinates of 83-19 NC on the map of Halaleh in no man's land east of border pillar 35/8 at Meimak Heights.

19. On 21 June 1993, 30 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 85-05 on the map of Dizej, east of Kouhe Bargooleh and Kouhe Sargoorbordasbi and border pillar 125/6 north-east of Nazdardagh.

20. On 22 June 1993, at 0900 hours, a number of anti-revolutionaries crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory approximately 6 km north of border pillar 39 and Kouhe Ghalalem. They planted two field mines in the Talkhab pebble road at the geographic coordinates of 71-29 NC on the map of Halaleh. The mines were discovered and defused by Iranian forces.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative